

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please make the following corrections to the specification as indicated in the following amended paragraphs:

Paragraph 7, page 3 lines 6-16

The aforementioned Makker patent discloses a method of making an inserter that comprises compounding a hydrophilic lubricity enhancing component such as glycerol monostearate (GMS) into the polypropylene resin used to fabricate the inserter. The interior wall is preferably then exposed to plasma and subsequently subjected to elevated temperatures for a sufficiently long time to cause the lubricity enhancing component to [[A]]bloom[[@]] to the surface of the cartridge. After blooming, the lubricity enhancing component functions as a low-friction coating that is non-covalently bonded to the interior wall of the inserter.

Paragraph 16, page 7 lines 6-16

In one embodiment of the invention, the substituent component is selected from the class consisting of hydrocarbyl groups, substituted hydrocarbyl groups and mixtures thereof. Preferably, the substituent component has 1 to about 4 carbon atoms per group. As used herein, the term [[A]]hydrocarbyl groups[[@]] means groups made up of carbon and hydrogen, such as alkyl, alkenyl and the like. Substituted hydrocarbyl groups are groups including carbon and hydrogen atoms and one or more other hetero atoms, such as one or more oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorous, sulfur and the like atoms, and mixtures thereof.

Paragraph 42, page 15 lines 1-14

One useful method of covalently bonding a lubricity enhancing component, such as mPEGMA or any of the other above-identified compositions, to IOL injection tube 14 is as follows. Non-compounded polypropylene resin is used to mold the tube 14 per normal manufacturing practice. Once the tube 14 is formed, it is exposed to an effective plasma for an effective amount of time to activate, or [[A]]prime[[@]], the exposed

surfaces thereof so that such exposed surfaces are more susceptible to being wetted by a solution of the precursor material. The plasma may have its origin for any of a variety of materials, preferably gases, in particular gases such as oxygen, helium, nitrogen, argon, and the like and mixtures thereof. More preferably, a plasma containing a mixture of oxygen and argon is used.